WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE ONLY SALAMANDER SAFE MADE,
AND THE BEST FIRE FROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Secured with Wider's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock.
All Safes made by as are
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPRESS.
NOTICE.—Size C. Herritg to Longer makes or bells this
clobrated Fire-Froof Safe, his license having expired.
Depots Me. 12 Water and "Granite sta, Philadelphis, and
No. 12 Walset and S Granite sta, Philadelphis, and
No. 12 Walset, Chicago, Ill.
B. G. Wilder & Co..

B. G. WILDER'& Co., Patentose and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT SALMANDER DAFES,
With Searce & Marvin's improvement,
Secured by the celebrated La Beile Powder-Proof Lock, with a
small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr.
Secures, who has for fourteen yoars superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has
been consumed in one of them.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMFRESS.
For sale by
Nos. 40 Marray and 146 Water-st.
Bundar-Proof Safes and Money-Chesta made to order. Secondhand Sufes of other makers at reduced prices.

MALLEABLE IRON, GAS AND STEAM Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,

CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY.

CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY.

By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are sfered at vary low prices.

New York Agency at Messie. Archer, Warner & Co.'s, No. 376 Broadway, Chapin, Treadwell. & Co. Brinnigeld, Mass.

	REDUCED PRICES.
	This Summer suits
	Black Alpaca suits 5 00
	Black Alpaca sulla
	Check Masseilles suits 5 00
	Managillas Vasis
	Black Alpacs Costs 2 00
	Black Alpaca Coats 8 00
	Evans' Extensive Clothing Warehou
V.	Nos. 66 and 68 Fulto
	The state of the s

GRANITE HALL .- At the large Clothing Estab-Bahment of E. Degnoor, No. 142 Fuiton st., those in want of fashioushic Gaments for Summer or Fall wear will find one of the most extensive stocks of ready-made goods in the city. They are warranted to be well gotten up, and neat, stylish and

While wearing RAY'S SUPERIOR ZEPHYR ME-

While wearing KAI S German Chile,

BING UNDERGRAMMENTS, you

Know-Nothing of merning chile,

Nothing of midday bests,

Nothing of evening down, and pleasure of

Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of

wearing the coclest, besilders and pleasurest summer Under
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PIANOS and MELODEONS from eight different manufacturers—making the largest sasoriment in the city—besides 15 Second-Hand Fisnos—all of which will be sold at places that defy competition. Pisnos to rent, and rent allowed as purchase, at H. WATERS'S, No. 533 Strondway. Fisnes tured, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for Second-hand Pisnos. Music at reduced prices.

Such an appalling catastrophe as that on the Philadelphia rosa last week, would be impossible on the FLUSRING RAILROAD. Being only eight miles long, but one taken at a time is allowed upon it, so that a co-lision of trains is impossible. It affords one of the safest, pleasantest and cheapest extursions out of New-York. See advertisement, under head of Railroads.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The above ecistrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are as improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—bence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already hoow, and their history is their eulogy.

For sale at Green Block, Nos. 13, 137 and 139 Water-st., Rew-Tork.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times the strongth of the common Magnesia, and is clear of un pleasant tasts. Four first-premium eliver medals and World's Fair medal awarded, as being the best in the marke For sale by the Druggists generally, and wholesale by the mar facturer. T. J. Hussaxu, Philadelphia.

THE CATARRH DOCTOR .- C. HOWARD MAR-SHALL, who astonishingly cures those whom nobody size can cure, is still at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, for a few days more. Room No. 252. Hours from 9 to 2 p. m. Consultation Free.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE J'AMAICA GINGER. The procuring of a pure and unadulterated article of Jamaica Oinger is now a great desideratum with every family. Its power and great efficacy for Diarrhos, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, &c., is known; but for its quality, we have to rely upon the reputation of the maker.

reputation of the maker.

Lyon's Extract of Janaica Ginger is guaranteed a perfectly guie article, and should be always inquired for.

Sold throughout the world by every respectable dealer.

HEATH, WYSKOG & Co., Proprietors,
No. 63 Liberty-at., New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-SOOTHING YET SEARCH-13.6.—Free from unineral ingredients, these Pills souths and theal the irritated membranes of the stomach and the bowels, which chey appel all morbid matter from these organs and imbute them with new vigot. Sold at the manufactories, No. 50 Maiden-lene, New York, and No. 24 Strand, Loudon; and by all Druggiets, at 22c., 62c. and \$1 per box.

Wigs - HAIR-DYE - Wigs, - BATCHELOR'S

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Very in intended for insertion must be suffernished in name and address of the writer—not necessarily for pution, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cambot undertake to return rejected Communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE must be handed in before TEN o'clock in the evening in order to secure their appearance the following morning.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in Tur WEERLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 172,000 sepies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

The Secate yesterday passed the House bill for the improvement of Savannah River. The bill continuing improvements in Sheboygan harbor was passed. A joint resolution was adopted authorizing Lieut. Manry and other officers to receive honorary testimonials from foreign powers. The greater portion of the session was consumed in a discussion as to priority of business.

In the House an ineffectual effort was made to reconsider the vote confirming Bird Chapman as delegate from Nebraska. The New Mexico contested election case was settled by the adoption of a resolution affirming that M. Gallegos was not and M. Otero was duly elected Delegate from that Territory, and M. Otero was sworn in. It was voted to print 20,000 copies of the full Kansas Report, and 100,000 copies without the testimony.

The state of the Cattle Market, as may be seen by reference to our report under the proper head, was slightly better yesterday for sellers of first quality of cattle, which brought prices equal to ten cents a pound for the Beef, while common stock sold for 84@94c., and that for better estile than have been sold for 12 or 14c. within the year. The prospect of a continued good supply is favorable.

After a voyage of nearly eleven days, the Persia arrived yesterday, baving been out more than two days lorger than was expected. Tae political intelligence which she brings is of very little importance. The Guards had arrived at London from the Crimes, and were received with a great deal of enthusiasm. In Ireland the Typperary wilitia had revolted against being dismissed from public pay, and several lives were lost before the riot was put down. Cousels closed at 95% to 95%

The etatement of Mr. Preston S. Brooks, which we publish this morning in full, is to be taken simply as a duclist's account of the circumstances attending a duel which he had provoked by a challenge, but which he had concluded not to fight. This conclusion, as appears by the much that he was a minated at Cincinnati, as that

statement itself, was not taduced by any new light as to the wickedness or unlawfulness of duelirg, but from some other reason. This reason Mr. Brooks declares to have been that Mr. Burlingame had appointed as the place of the combat a locality from which, in the event of his killing Burlingame, it would be impossible for him to return home in safety. This, of course, suggests to every reader the inquiry why Mr. Brooks, if he was bent en fighting, did not at once represent this difficulty to his antagonist, and suggest some other place which would not be liable to this objection. This would have been perfectly in accordance with the dueling code, and would, we dare say, have been at once acceded to by Mr. Burlingame, who had taken care to inform Brooks by what channel communications on that subject would reach him, and who, having made up his mird to fight, had naturally got out of the way of being arrested, an obstacle to the proposed meeting which Brooks did not think it necessary to avoid. But instead of making any suggestion about going somewhere else than to Canada, Brooks. after having given the challenge, and after having allowed himself to be arrested and put under bonds, hasters to publish the whole business, and to allege the naming of a locality which did not suit him, and which he had not asked to have changed, as a sufficient reason for settling the question through the press! Judging the course of Mr. Brooks solely from a duelist's point of view-which is the only one that he can wish to have it judged by-his behavior now amply confirms the reputation he acquired by his attack on Mr. Sumner, when he avoided assailing that gentleman on equal terms, choosing instead the method which a sneaking assassing would have thought safe and judicious. That affair secured for Brooks the fame of a coward; th's adds to his distinction in the same line.

We reed hardly add that we rejoice at such a termination of this controversy. A fatal duel is always a most deplorable event, and this one could hardly have been otherwise. Reason and religion alike condemn such a mode of finishing personal disputes; but it would now be especially a cause for regret should the attention of the people be drawn away from the great political questions now before them to dwell upon the result of a barbarous single combat. Enough blood has been shed by the freemen of Kansas contending valuely but not altogether hopelessly against brutal outrage supported by the power of the Federal Government: let us not be turned from the contemplation of their incomparable wrongs to sicken over bloodshed in private battle. Freedom has need of all her sons and of all their energies for the great contest in behalf of the Constitution; in Heaven's name let all other quarrels be postponed to that!

After what has now transpired there is reason to hope that we shall have no more duels at present. Mr. Burlingame, of course, can have nothing more to do with Brooks, and will be abundantly justified, on the strictest dueling grounds, in refusing any further communication from him. Indeed, that is what he should have done before; the man who assaulted Mr. Sumner as Brooks did, cannot properly claim to be recognized as in any respect a gentleman. Had Mr. Burlingame taken that ground at first, all sensible people would have applauded him, and we trust he will take it now.

We resume our survey of Presidential probabilities in the several States, beginning next with

DELAWARE.-This State was carried by the Opposition in November, 1854, under the "American" flag, the vote standing-

Governor. - American .. 6,941 Democratic 6,241 Congress.— "...6,820 "......6,334 American majority .. Governor, 697; Cotgress, 486. No election last year.

Delaware is nominally a Slave State, but as heart Anti Slavery. Her Legislature resolved in favor of the Missouri Restriction in 1820 and against the Annexation of Texas in 1845. Her Representative (John W. Houston) repeatedly voted for the Wilmot Proviso. A large and spirited Republican meeting was held at Wilmington last winter, at which Senator Wilson spoke, and the name of Fremont was received with especial enthusiasm. We are confident a majority of her anti-Buchanan voters prefer Fremont to Fillmore, but the organization of the other side is older and far more perfect. Delaware being a Federal State and Mr. Buchanan an old-time Federalist, it now seems probable that, through the distraction of his opponents, he will secure ber vote.

MARYLAND. -At the State Election last Fall, when a great vote was polled, the aggregates were-Controller ... American . 42,061 Democratic 39,079 Lot ry Com. 41,750 4 ... 39,212 Congress 41,929 ... 39,761 American majorities, 2,982-2,538-2,165.

We do not see how these majorities are to be overcome this Fall. The Fremont ticket will probably subtract more votes from Buchsnan than from Fillmore, as it will be supported by many Germans who have hitherto voted the Democratic ticket. The old Whig Counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, &c. which, being largely inhabited by Roman Catholics, went strongly Demceratic-that is, anti-Know-Nothing-last Fall, will probably row do better for Fillmore. Appearances may deceive; but there are no data on which this State can new be set down for any one else than Fillmore.

VIRGINIA -This illustrious breeder of patriots and field-hands for exportation last year elected Henry A. Wise her Governor by the following

vote:

We see no reason to doubt that Buchanan will carry the State by at least 10,000 majority. The two leading parties are running a race in devotion to the Slave Power, and we know which can win in that. Since Gov. Wise's demonstration that Buchanan's project of running the Missouri line to the Pacific would have raised the price of negroes to \$3,000 per head, and increased the value of Virgipin's great staple at least a billion of dollars, we have considered her vote as good as given for Bucharan. They don't like Fillibustering much in Virglais, but a rise in the price of negroes is the overruling consideration.

NORTH CAROLINA -Here the Americans did their best last year, and were most decisively beaten. The aggregate vote for Congress stood -

This is larger, proportionally, than that in Virginis. North Carobaa was once a Whig State, but Charman carried a convolting vote with him to the other side. We think her vote is sure for Buch-

SOUTH CAROLINA will vote for Buchanan, of course, if her vote will do him any good. There is some grumbling among her politicians, not so Pierce and Douglas were defeated. It foce not mean much, and will come to nothing.

GEORGIA.-Here a great struggle was made last year, and a heavy vote polled. The aggregates for Congress were:

It doesn't seem necessary to say anything more as to Georgia.

ALABAMA. -The vote of this State for Governor last year stood :

American......32,138 Democratic......43,926

Democratic majority.....11,788.
Congress straggling, but much the same.

That's all that need be said about Alabams. She afregus votes the regular Pro-Slavery Democratic ticket, and will do so this year.

Mississippi.-Here, too, the struggle last year was a severe one, and the result conclusive.

We know no reason for believing that Mississippi will vote for anybody else than Buchanan.

LOUISIANA.-The vote of this State last year Governor-American. 19,417 Democratic 22,38:

Congress - " 19,476 "22,111 Denoctatic maj. - Governor .. 2,965. Congress .. 2,635 This Spring New Orleans went "American" by some 2,000 majority; and we have private advices that a large portion of the Adopted Citizens, considering themselves aggrieved by the conduct of the present Democratic ascendancy, let that election go by default, and mean to do so again in November. Should they persist in this resolution, the State will probably vote for Fillmore.

FLORIDA. -The vote of this State for Governor in 1854 stood-

Congress much the same. There will be an effort made for Fillmore, but the State is pretty sure for Buchapan.

TEXAS.-This State last year elected Crosby, American, Land Commissioner, by the following

Crosby, Am. 21,878 Fields, Dem. 90,26 Congress—Am 19,838 Congress—Dem 24,69 Crosby's maj., 1,616. Dem. Cong. do., 4,852. The State will be fought, but is pretty certain to

-We must take one more article to complete this survey.

vote for Buchanan.

The four reasons given by Governor Wise in his Richmond ratification speech, why Buchanan was nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, and why he ought to be elected President, are as follows:

I. Because it was due to the man. II. Because it was due to Pennsylvania.

III. Because it was the soundest, safest, most sanatary and conservative movement which could have been made in reference to the condition of the country. IV. Because it was beyond doubt or question

the overwhelming and emphatic voice of Virginia. The first of these three reasons we have slready analyzed. As to the nomination being "due to the man." we have shown, out of Wise's own mouth, that be considers it so due, merely and solely because " the man " has all along been a slaveholder's man-a thorough and most subservient doughface, the grand object of his own political life ever since he arrived at years of discretion having been to please, flatter and conciliate the Virginia poli-

As to the nomination being due to Pennsylvania, we have also shown that all that Governor Wise means by that is, that the Pennsylvania politicians. considering the weight and importance of that State, cannot be expected to act the dough-face forever, without some little encouragement in the way of Presidential promotion, so that in saying the nomination is due to Pennsylvania, what he really meens is that it is due to the dough-faces of Penns vania as an encouragement to future | "degger and the cord" are not metophors, but serviency. We now add a remark applicable facts: as witness the murders perpetrated in Kanto both these reasons: that if the nomination of James Buchapan be due, on the part of the South, to him and the Pennsylvania dough-faces, of whom he is the head and representative, it is, at the same time, a debt no less due to those same doughfaces from the true citizens of Pennsylvania, and from the men of the North generally, to defeat that nomination thus made for sectional and personal reasons, and to elect over the head of this sectional dough-face candidate a true representative of the sentiments and policy of Pennsylvania, of the North, and of the original founders and friends of our Federal Constitution and our National Government.

We may also remark that Mr. Wise seems him-

self to admit that neither gratitude to Mr. Buchanan, per consideration for the school of Pannsylvania politicians to which he belongs, would have secured Mr. Buchanan's nomination, but for fears entertained at Cincinnati-fears which had indeed a reasonable foundation in threats freely uttered there by Mr. Buchanan's partisans-that if he were not nominated, he and Pennsylvania might bolt. "Oh," exclaims Gov. Wise, "we might have nominated without Pennsylvania, but could we have elected without her united "voice of twenty-eight electoral votes-without "the only first-class State true to Democracy "[Slavery 1] and the South, in the North. It was not safe, then, to reject Pennsylvania a fourth time. She holds her State pride and self-respect as high as any other State." That is to say, her trading politicions are not inclined to dispose of her twenty-eight electoral votes, especially at a crisis when they expnot be dispensed with, except at the highest price-" and a fourth repulse of her (query, their !) pretensions might have caused disaffection in her and disaster to Democracy. The Convention, then, did most wisely in recognizing the claims of a State "so large, so strong, so true, so faithful. "and yet so long neglected and rejected." Taus it seems that after all Gov. Wise's parade about the nomination being due to the man and due to Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan was really nominated under a fit of apprehension that if not bought up by a nomination he and his Pennsylvania partisans might go sgainst the slavedrivers. But in making the nomination on these grounds the Cincinnati Convention fell into the terious mistake of confounding together the people and the doughface politicians of Pennsylvania. The people of Pennsylvania are in the babit of throwing their votes according to their own internal convictions and according to their view of the public interests, and not to serve the personal ends of their leaders. The same disregard of personal interests, the same disinterested spirit which has heretofore, according to Gov. Wise, thrice induced the people of Peons; Ivania, in 1844, in 1848, and in 1852, to forego the promotion of Mr. Buchanan, will doubtless have no less weight with them in the present crisis of 1856,

so as to secure that patriotic and self-escriticing State by a very decisive majority for Freedom and Fremont. Having thrice sacrificed Mr. Buchanan's promotion to the convenience of the South, Penns) lvania will now a fourth time sacrifice it to the political existence of the North.

These first two reasons of Governor Wise, however in terms they may seem to relate to the personal claims of Mr. Buchanan and to the State claims of Pennsylvanis, resolve themselves, however, on a final analysis, into the interests of the South: the real and decisive reason for the pomination having been, according to Gov. Wise's own statement of the case, that with any other candidate the slavedriving Democracy was sure to be beaten. And it is just so with his third reason which in its terms embraces harmony at home and peace abroad-a harmony and peace. however, as we have shown, in which the sole thing looked at is the triumph of slavebreeding and of Slavery-extension over internal opposition, and their security against the dangers of a foreign war. So that, after all, Gov. Wise's four reasons may be considered as resolving themselves into one-that one which he has placed last, as if thereby to indicate its dominant character-the reason namely, that under all the circumstances of the case, Mr. Buchanan was the emphatic choice of Virginia. "It was not the movement of him [Mr. Wise], but it was the movement of Virginia. She made it; without her it would not have been made: she had the right to make it." The reason given by Gov. Wise why Virginia had the right, at this moment, to select a candidate for the slaveholders and a President for the Union, and why all the other States. North and South, ought to bow to her dictation, is her recent triumph in the election of Wise himself as Governor over the dark lantern Know Nothing system of party policy. "If any could claim a right to have her wishes preferred in this nomination, it was Virginia. Fourteen months ago how stood the hopes of Democracy? Overwhelmed in every Northern State, many of its leaders in the South began to cower, shuddering in the gloom of the dark lantern. The 'dagger and the cord were stealthily in the night stuck upon men's tables, as upon that of Charles the Bold-and the boldest in the North began to waver, to hush and be still. Flesh was made to creep upon one's bones-political assassinations new froze the blood of mer, and many turned pale, and skulked to the culvert for safety -ome went for succor." "He," i. e . Wise, "made the State tour to tell the men of the lowlands and the highlands the danger that lurked in the citadel of their faith. The indomitable Democracy of Virginia turned back the tide of revolution, rolled defeat back upon victory, and plucked our drowning hopes up by the locks. Hope was sunk. There was no hope before the Virginia election. Virginia revived hope, restored strength and certainty of success, and she had the right to say who should be her standardbearer-who should wear the honors and wield "the power she had won." Such is Gov. Wise's secount of the triumph of the "invincible Democracy" of Virginia over the political tyranny threatered to be imposed over her and the entire Union by the secret organization and dark-lantern system of the South American Ledges But can the secret organization of these Lodges, can the political prescription, the social tyranny attempted by them, be compared for one moment with the conspiracy against Freedom and free men organized by the staveholders as long ago as 1836, when Martin Van Buren was a candidate for the Presidency, before which he and so many Northern politicians have ever since "cowered and shuddered," and pushed of late to still more extravagant lengths, till the whole strength and patronage of the Federal Gov-

ernment have become a mere instrumental-

y in its hands! As applied to this

dark, secret and bloody conspiracy against

buman rights, the liberties of the laboring class,

and the Constitution of the United States, the

sas and elsewhere, and the assaults and attempted

assassinations in Washington. We trust there may

be found at the North as well as at the South, ora-

tors to make the tour of every State, "to tell the

men of the lowlands and the highlands the danger

that lurks in the citadel of their faith." Governor

Wise will learn, we trust, from the approaching

Presidential election, that the North also has its

invincible Democracy," and that it is quite as

true of the Free States as of Virginia, that if the

leaders wander off, the mass are able to act as their

own leaders. In his own triumph over the dark-

lantern conspiracy and selfish secret organization

of the South Americans in his own State, let him

read the approaching triumph on a larger scale, of

the real Democracy of the Union over that con-

piracy so infinitely darker, so much more hateful

and so much more dangerous, which is now seeking

to employ the nomination of Mr. Buchanan to fas-

ten itself firmly forever on the vitals of the country. Our readers will peruse with profound interest the letter of Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON of Kansas, indersed by his fellow-prisoners in the Federal camp at Lecompton awaiting trial for their lives on a charge of High Treason, based on their efforts to resist the enclavement of Kansas by the Border Ruffians. Having migrated to a Free Territory with the fixed resolve to make it a Free State and the happy home of their children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren, they found themselves overherne at the polls of their first Legislative Election by an immense irruption of Pre-Slavery Missourians, who, by fraud and violence, elected a Legislature like themselves. This Legislature proceeded at once, in defiance of the Governor, to expel its few legally returned Free State members and remove their sittings to a location on the Missouri border, where they passed a code of most cruel and tyrannical laws, wherein Slavery is assumed to be already established in Kapsas, and all manner of outrageous penalties are denounced against any resistance to its perpetuation and power. If this body was a valid Legislature, then its acts are binding laws, and Kansas Is Now a State Territory, tenced around by fearful penalties, and on its way to become inevitably a Slave State. The Free State majority of the people of Kan-

ses resisted this disaster in the only practicable was -by denying the validity and defying the enactments of the fraudulest Legislature. To have done otherwise, would have been to give up the contest. To admit that the assemblage at Shawnee Missien was a legally constituted Legislature, is to admit away the whele case. It is to admit that Kensas is now a Slave Territory; in which case it will never be other than a Slave State.

Considering the legislative machinery contem plated by Congress completely swamped by the Border-Ruffian bands, the Free-State men, then composing three fourths of the actual settlers of

Kansas, proceeded to originate a spontaneous move ment for an organic Convention, under whose auspices a State Constitution has been framed and by the people adopted. Under that Constitution a State Government was organized, and Members chosen to Congress. It is for their part in this Free-State movement that Mesars. Robinson, Jenkins, Deitzler, &c., are now in prison and awaiting

trial for Treason. Now they, with the entire Free-State People of Kansas, believe there is no way to restore Freedom in Kansas but to stand fast by the Free-State movement, elect Fremont President, and get Kansas into the Union as soon as possible. To give up this position, and go into a new election in crushed, humiliated Kansas, with her leading patriots in prison or hiding from arrest, the Missouri River closed against all but Pro-Slavery immigrants, and the Border-Ruffians completely triumphant in Kansas and at Washington, is to rush on certain ruis. If we are to run the risk of a new election in prostrate Kansas, let us at least have Free-State men in her offices, Lecompte's infamous indictments against the Free-State leaders annulled, and the Missouri blockade raised. Common decency should give us this much.

But there are men in the Free States who tell us they "are as much opposed to Slavery as anybody," jet who will vote for Filimore or Buchanan, and vaguely trust that something will turn up to save Kansas after all. Save it-bow? The great body of both the Filmore and Buchanan Members of Congress vote against recognizing the Free-State Government in Kansas, against admitting her under her Free-State Constitution, and in favor of risking the whole case on a new election under P.o-Slavery auspices, with Pro-Slavery Judges, returning officers, &c., and the Missouri closed against us. Are those who so talk sincere in their professions? Read Gov. Robinson's letter to Senstor Summer, and judge.

Com. Stockton has done a very sensible thing in withdrawing from the contest for the Presidency, and a very futile one in attempting to carry over his two or three hundred followers to Fillmore. They won't go. Here is his last will and testament:

won't go. Here is his last will and testament.

"To Messys. Aller, Jones, Robbinstt, &c., Committee,

"GENTLIMEN: Our efforts to prevent the great
American party from being sectionalized or Abolitionized have been successful. It has been purged
of all Sectional and Abolition men and dogmas. The
National Camp has indorsed Mr. Fillmore's Americanism, and he is pledged to uphold the integrity of American principles and the perpetuity of our reformed orcanization.

ganization.

"My object has been attained, and I am no longer a candidate for the Presidency.

"Your friend and obedient servant,

"B. F. STOCKTON."

-But the Commodore seems to be deficient in memory. It is but a few weeks since he was lond in denunciation of those who had broken that great "Compact of Peace," the Missouri Compromise, and he could not think of supporting Mr. Fillmore without assurances that he would do his utmost to restore the Missouri line. He held on as a candidate in order to be sure of having an American in nomination who should be right on this question. We understood him to proclaim that he would stand until this point was cleared up. Has it been ?

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

The old journeymen Union-savers, who preserved the Republic in the year of grace 1850, are again exercised in patriotic labor, screwing up the joints which have become loosened about the kingdom of South Carolina. Although the Castle Gerden Committee has not issued its periodical proclamation, still a good many of the ancient ladies who were members of it, and others, have undertaken to s'ir up the lethargic love of country which afflicts our people, despite the notes of alarm which are sounded of impending danger. In these parts, such efforts are not squandered If speeches are made dissolving us, they are designed for consumption elsewhere. And that you may see Fremont is not so much of a bug bear or hobgoblin after all, just take an illustrative anecdote which is worth a cord of asseverations. Two Southern patriots were canvassing this awful 'subject, which broods like a nightmare on some brains. One was quite certain the election of Fremont would be the signal for dissolution. Distolution " said the other; "why, in ninety days after he entered the White House, there would be applicants enough for office from Vir-"ginia alone, which at a toll of one dollar a head "for crossing the long bridge over the Fotomac, "would furnish sufficient money to build the "Washington Water Works." This argument convinced the skeptic, and he is now hopeful the Union may yet be saved.

All Washington has been agog to-day with ru-

mors of war. Mr. Burlingame's card produced the expected effect, and, it is believed, led to the preliminary arrangements for a hostile meeting. Either in anticipation of such a result, or perhaps with some direct occasion for it, Mr. Burlingame retired to a convenient spot, where he could be in communication with his friends, and at the same communication with his friends, and at the same time avoid the legal process which became certain under the circumstances. He was known to be in the city last night, however, at a late hour. Mr. Brooks was arrested early this morning as he was slighting from a carriage. These facts, the absence of Mr. Burlingame and of Mr. Bodsck one of Brooks's friends-from the House, together with some other incidents, induced all manner of rumors, which are not worth repetition. No relia-ble information has been obtained of the exact condition of the case, because the parties have doubtless determined to keep their own counsel until the affair can be properly terminated. It is therefore worse than useless to speculate as to the probabilities, or to rehash abourd stories. Men who are in earnest on such occasions are not apt to advertise their intentions, and consequently none but the parties im-mediately concerned can be well informed of the intended plans. The whole character of the controversy between South Carolina and Massachu setts almost assured this result sooner or later; and, in adopting the course which he has done, Mr. Burlingame has acted under a sense of mortified pride at the indignities put upon his State, and with the high impulse of a man who felt himself in part accountable for the vindication of her honor. To realize his position, it would be necessary to have heard the jeers and taunts which have found almost daily utterance since the Sumner as-sault, and to have known how every act of Massachusetts men has been distorted into craven concession. It was only natural that some brave champion should take up the gauntlet, which has been so repeatedly thrown down, and offer the opportunity that has been so often professedly sought. When this affair is settled—as I hape it will be without blood-arrogant pretension may be less lordly in its gait. We who have been suffering through extremes

of cold and heat, are charmed at the prospect of release from this imprisonment. The House fol-lowed out the indication yesterday, and amended the Senate resolution for adjournment, by inserting the 18th of August, by a majority of seventy concurrence was carried without a change of muscle. So there is a day fixed, at last, and Congrees must work up to it. The appropriations wil e passed; and they, with the railroad grants, will form the practical part of national legislation for

But two privileged questions now obstruct the

way of ordinary business in the House. They are
the contested election cases from Kansas and
New-Mexico. The former requires a borough
overhauling upon the report of the Investigating
Committee, and is necessary to develop fully the
monstrous enormities which are embraced in that
important document. Now that no general business can be properly considered, the time of the
House can hardly be better appropriated than to a
complete analysis and exposition of this evidence.

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Just as the period approached for considering the annual allowance to the Collins line, and the notice to close the contract, down drops Commadore Vauderbilt in his leviathan steamer, to open the eyes of Congress, and perhaps their mouths, teams well as to fire a broadside into the enemy. Thus for that his job has moved your confined with the contract of the c far that big job has moved very cozity along, the outside pressure having been recalled early in the session, and the management confided to other adroit engineers. It is now evident that there is to be a stir, but with what effect remains to be seen. far that big job has moved very cozily alor

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 22, 1856. The House met at eleven o'clock to-day. The resolution fixing the 18th day of August as the time for final adjournment, was adopted.

The Nebraska election case was then called up and several speeches were made pro and con. After a thopough review of the whole case by Mr. Wathburne of Maine, the sitting Delegate, Mr. Washburge of Maine, the sitting Delegate, Mr. Chapman, made a speech contending that he was legally elected. He was replied to by Mr. Bennett, the contestant, in a very able speech. He said he beat Chapman once before the people, and then he (Chapman) left the Territory, and a few days before the last election came back again, but not soon enough to make him a legal candidate; but he ran for the office, and he (Bennett) beat him. He said Chapman had no residence in the Territory, for when asked where he lived, he could not tell himself.

The House was finally brought to vote on the question, and the resolution declaring Bennett, the contestant, entitled to the seat, was lost by a Yea and Nay vote of 63 to 67. Mr. Damrell of Massachusetts, voted against the resolution, so aske move a reconsideration to morrow; therefore the

and any voted against the resolution, so a standard and a sectual majority against the resolution was only three. With the exception of Haven of New-York, the Administration and South Americans went together for Chapman. If some of our Northern thin-skinned-conscience men had voted right, the Administration would have been beaten; but they have not learned that the prince of darkness is better under any circumstances than any man who received the indorsement of the present infameus Administration. They ought to compel every man to feel, by their votes, that when he carries his wares to that market, that moment they are condemned.

are condemned.

The Committee on Elections have decided in the the Committee on rections have declared in the state of the House—one declaring that Whitfield was not legally elected, and therefore is not entitled to a seat; the other in favor of admitting Reeder as a seat; the other in favor of admitting Reeder as a Delegate. This will probably be reported and acted upon in the House on Thursday.

To-morrow the New-Mexico election case will be called up, and the contestant will probably be admitted for two reasons:

1. Because he talks the English language, and

the sitting Delegate does not speak a word of 2. Because the South Americans will vote for

2. Because the South Americans will vote for him, they not liking the sound of the foreign tongue. The greatest excitement has prevailed in the House all day in consequence of the prevailing rumors about the affair of honor between Burlingame and Brooks. There is nothing on the subject yet ascertained sufficiently reliable to write about. The parties have been absent all day and all of last night. It is true, as stated by telegraph, that Brooks was arrested, and the remark he made at the time is indicative that either a fight or a setthe time is indicative that either a fight or a set-tlement had taken place. He said, when the offi-cer took him into custody: "R is too late; the af-"fair is rettled."

"fair is settled."
A report was current this afternoon that Brooks had sent Burlingame a note inquiring where a challenge would find him, and that the latter replied, "At the Clifton House, Canada, on Saturia, morning next, at 3 o'clock a. m.," and that Brooks would not consent to travel so far, and that the affair has ended. This is considered proba-ble. The affair has been conducted very scretly, and many of the most intimate friends of both parand many of the most intimate friends of ties are at a loss to come to any conclusion about

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

CONGRESS-BROOKS

Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribun WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

The Senate bas been engaged all day on River and Harbor bills. The House has refused to admit Boonett, Re-

publican, to a seat as Delegate from Nebraska. Freedom was stricken down in the house of her friends. The New-Mexico election case was promptly settled by giving the seat to Oters, the The House has ordered printed twenty thousand

copies of the report and testimony of the Kansse Commission; and one hundred thousand copies each of the majority and minority reports, without the testimony. In the evening the House went into Committee

of the Whole on the state of the Union, and a most able speech was made by Mr. Davis of Maseachusetts on the Privateer Bounty Land Bill. It is a vigorous and valuable paper.

The publication of the dueling correspondence by Mr. Brooks has been the subject of much sad varied comment all day, and especially in Congress. It is generally conceded that Mr. Brooks con mitted a serious blunder in not notifying Mr. Burlingame of his objection to go to Canada, isstead of publishing it. The place was named by other gentlemen than Mr. Burlingame, to enable both parties to avoid the vielation of the laws the country, and those gentlemen will meanne the

The Kansas election case will be ap to-morrow, and be opened by Mr. Sherman of Ohio, oas of the Kansas Commissioners.

BROOKS AND BURLINGAME. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

Mr. Brooks's card in The Union, covering bit correspondence with Mr. Burlingame, excites much comment. This transfer of a private diffculty to the newspapers is considered autrendisary, and more so. The fact that the place of meeting was in Capada, was not excepted to in all con munication to Mr Campbell. If that objection existed, why not have stated so that it might have been obviated? Instead of this usual course, the publication is made without even one day's notice to Mr. Burlingame's friend of such a purpose of allowing an opportunity for other arrangement As soon as Mr. Builingame's ar swee to Mr Brooks's institution was declined, he loft Washington, took the cars of Astapolis Jucction systerday ras raid. ard was on his way to the place of distinstive. when Mr. Brooks was arrested here. Mass of Mr. Burningame's friends knew of his man ments st cept Mr. Campbell who noted for him; grand quality he nor they are answership for any pallicity which the affair may have received. Britingrans bei ment eight, freit vereit al Re int